

WORK FOR TEMPERANCE

Friends of the Movement Are Earnest and Persistent.

Child Memories.
Just two little patter feet,
Just two big bright blue eyes,
And a smile like the April sunshine,
Chasing the clouds from the skies.
Just a little warm hand in mine,
Just a sweet little mouth to kiss;
Just a sound of merriest laughter,
And a cup running over with bliss.
Just two little shoes in a drawer,
Laid by with reverent care;
Just a faded old childish portrait,
And a lock of golden hair.

Just a few broken toys in a cupboard,
Just a dollie all fattened and torn—
But a stab through my heart when I
see them,
And a pain too deep to be borne.

Just two little feet run on before,
Swift to the happy home;
Just a child on the threshold waiting,
And calling to "mother" to come.

Just a dream of joyous meeting,
And an eager "welcome home."
Just two little children from arms,
And a glad cry: "Mother come!"
—M. R. L., in Good Words.

Look Upward.
It is wise for us to look at the dangers, to be fully aware of the perils, to be tremblingly conscious of our own weakness; but it is folly and fatal to look at the danger so exclusively, or to feel our own weakness so keenly, as that either one or the other, or both of them combined, shall obscure our sight to the far greater and confidence-giving truth of the knowledge, the sympathy and the extended protecting hand of our Brother and Lord. We belong to Him if we have yielded our hearts to Him, and we will not "suffer our holy one to see corruption," here and hereafter.

If you look down from the narrow ledge of the Alpine precipice, to the thousand feet of precipice on either side of the two or three inches where you have your footing you will get giddy and fall. If you look up you will walk steadily. Do not ignore the danger, nor presumptuously forget your own weakness; but "when I said my foot slipped, Thy mercy held me up." Recognize the slippery ice and the feeble foot and couple with them the other thought, "The Lord knoweth them that are His."—Alexander McLaren.

A Temperance Time Table.
Rev. George Waters, pastor of Congregational church, Glastonbury, Conn., has adopted a novel means of crystallizing the prohibition sentiment of his parishioners in the form of a time table.

BLACK VALLEY RAILROAD
The Great Central East Route
SHEPHERD
DISTRIBUTION

Quick Time! Accommodating Service! Low Fares!
N. E.—No danger from COLLISION, as all trains start at all hours day and night via SHEPHERD
MELROSEVILLE DEERFIELD
TIPPLETON DEERFIELD
TOWNSVILLE DEERFIELD
DUNSMITH'S CURVE DEERFIELD
ROCKY HILL DEERFIELD
Branch ticket offices in doctors' offices and drug stores.
Lighting Express beyond this station. All express tickets are through Boston.
All passengers whose money is four cents extra, are thrown out at this station.
Passengers are warned not to put their heads out of the windows while passing this station.

Temperance in England.
In England the government is even more closely in sympathy with the drink evil than in this country. The London Christian says: "Another illustration of the fostering care which the government bestows upon the drink trade is afforded by a recent letter to the Licensing Appeal Board, in which the Board of Education notify their refusal to permit elementary temperance teaching as a subject of secular instruction, and prohibit such teaching in school hours. Already the delegates present at the conference of the Denbighshire Temperance Associations have resolved to take measures to bring the subject before parliament, and it is to be hoped that a very general movement will be made to secure the reversal of the adverse decision arrived at by the Education Board."

Destruction of the Sabbath.
When these women, who know more about the destructive influence of drink than most of us—not from experience, thank God—but from observation—raise their voices against an open saloon on Sunday they have a greater right to be heard than a whole cathedral full of bishops and vested clergy who raise their voices for the destruction of the Sabbath.

There are three distinct tendencies in church work manifest in the east. One of these was the waning of clerical influence and the ascendance of lay influences in the congregations. The second tendency was in favor of young ministers in preference to old ones, and the third the growing influence of women in the work of the church.—Rev. Dr. Lorimer, Baptist, New York City.

Another Victim of the Saloon.
"Another victim of the saloon," is becoming a daily, even hourly occurrence. The latest report comes from a correspondent of the State Leader in Missouri. He writes from Derry, Mo.: "Another soul has been hurried to death through the rum route. A young man, just in the bloom of youth, came to this place on train No. 23, drunk, he could not stand up. He lay down on the ground by the side of the depot until dark, when he aroused and started down the railroad track, and came to a bridge; while trying to make his way across the bridge in his drunken condition, before he had gone far he was overtaken by a train and instantly killed. His mother, who was waiting and watching for the return of her son, when told of his sad end was completely overwhelmed with grief."

Effect of Alcohol.
Dr. T. D. Crothers, professor of the diseases of the brain and nervous system in the New York School of Clinical Medicine says in regard to the effects of alcohol on mental operations: "The rapidity of thought and time reactions is another test showing the mental activities. By the aid of a battery and clock work marking parts of a second, the time can be measured

FARM AND GARDEN.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

Some Up-to-Date Hints About Cultivation of the Soil and Yields Thereof—Horticulture, Viticulture and Floriculture.

Oat Smut.
Oat smut is far more destructive to the oat crop than people imagine. Professor Moore of Wisconsin says that last year 20 per cent of the oat crop of that state was destroyed by oat smut. The amount in bushels lost last year is placed by the Wisconsin agricultural college professors at 16,000,000 bushels. This loss occurred in a year when the oat crop was very short. Professor Henry says that this 16,000,000 bushels could have been thrown on the market without depressing the market price of oats materially. In case of a big crop of oats throughout the country such an addition would depress the price some, but not under conditions that existed last season.

This 16,000,000 bushels of oats could have been saved to Wisconsin farmers if they had followed the advice that has been so repeatedly given them by the experiment station. For years now bulletins have been widely circulated through the state, telling the farmers how to treat their seed oats to avoid the smut. In addition Professor Henry secured the oat lines having to meet this competition, every shipper in our fruit belt has been equally benefited by the operation of our association, whichever way he shipped. The association has actually reduced the cost of packages and transportation to about one-third of what it was under the old plan. The very first year the association did business it saved one large grower fully \$1,000. In one year our fruit section shipped 6,000,000 small baskets of peaches, and the saving to the growers that year was over \$200,000.

Not only have we obtained better service at much less cost, but it has been done with a cash profit to the association. This profit, amounting to many thousands of dollars, has been expended in the grading and graveling of our public highways, until we now have reconstructed several miles of first-class roads. Before our association undertook this work, 200 or 250 baskets were considered a good load, while now our teams handle more easily 500 to 700 baskets. By our untiring action we have also gotten the railroad to donate 300 cars of gravel for this road building.

We have five central packing houses at Pennville. The foremen and packers, having no interest in the fruit, pack top and bottom alike, and every basket can thus be guaranteed.

Cuban Tobacco Prospects.
On account of the very dry weather during November and December the tobacco crop in Pinar del Rio Province will give a yield below the average. In some localities of the province, where timely showers fell, the crop is very good, and a considerable amount of leaf of a good quality was cut during the last few days of December; but over large areas, and especially in the hill region of the province, where the dry weather was long continued, the prospects for even a fair yield are discouraging. In the localities of western Havana with irrigating facilities the crop is in a very satisfactory condition, but elsewhere the injurious effects of some localities are very marked. In extreme eastern Santa Clara Province the rainfall has been fairly abundant and a very good yield of tobacco is anticipated; in the other tobacco sections of that province an urgent need of rain existed throughout December.

Administration of Feed to Swine.
Professor Henry in "Feeds and Feeding," says: Sucking pigs take nourishment from the dam about every two hours, and we may accept Nature's guidance for the frequency of feeding very young animals. At weaning time the pigs should receive feed at least three times daily with water always accessible. Since the digestive tract of this animal is of limited volume, probably the best results in fattening can be obtained with three feeds daily; but the habit controls here as elsewhere, and stockmen can easily accustom their animals to expect feed morning and evening only, meanwhile being content.

Since meal when dry is more slowly masticated than when moistened, it might be supposed that the greater addition of saliva consequent upon slow eating would increase the digestibility of meal so fed; but the trials so far favor moistening the feed with water.

When to Slaughter a Pig.
When to slaughter a pig must depend on what we have to feed him, and the price at which feed is selling in the market. The price of pork also cuts some figure, but not so much as the price of feed. For instance, this year in some localities pig feed is so high in price that every pound of additional weight put on costs ten cents, which is far above the highest market price possible. When the hog raiser lives on a creamery and can get skim-milk at a low figure, or near cheese factory and can get whey for practically nothing, it often pays to keep the pigs till they are of good size, even when other feeds are high. This year a good many pigs are being got rid of as soon as they attain a weight of 150 pounds.

Sweet Corn.
Sweet corn is considered very common table food among farmers, but in some places it is highly valued. The hotels use it a great deal and see it on their tables as long as it can be secured. The men that cater to this trade use many varieties of corn and plant at different times so they will have a succession. Therefore the citizens and the patrons of hotels get sweet corn for weeks and months. Not so the family of the farmer. In most cases the corn is all planted at about the same time, and the green corn is the best for use for but a short time.

Feeding Enslaves.
From Farmers Review: I said that ensilage increases the flow of milk and consequently makes more butter, with no bad effect on either that I can detect. I feed 30 to 40 pounds per day per cow, according to capacity or size of cow, and 4 pounds bran 2 pounds cotton seed meal or oil meal put on top of ensilage. Feed after milking there is no prejudice here against silage. There are only a few silos around here.—Chas. S. Reynolds, Berrien County, Michigan.

Shippers' association was organized in 1891 and the "Granger System" of shipping fruit was adopted. The success of our association under this plan has been wonderful. We have a local agent of the association who receipts for and loads the fruit into ventilated cars, holding about 2,500 small baskets each, for which he receives \$2.50 per car. A special fast fruit train starts from Fennville at six o'clock every evening, Saturdays excepted, for Chicago. The cars are all billed to our Chicago consignee who does the unloading and attends to the freight, etc., receiving for this service \$5.00 per car.

As a result of this co-operation, we have been able to secure the adoption of a standard climax package, which has resulted in a saving in their cost of more than one-half. The freight rate has been lowered from the express rate of six and one-half cents to two and one-half cents and the boat lines having to meet this competition, every shipper in our fruit belt has been equally benefited by the operation of our association, whichever way he shipped. The association has actually reduced the cost of packages and transportation to about one-third of what it was under the old plan. The very first year the association did business it saved one large grower fully \$1,000. In one year our fruit section shipped 6,000,000 small baskets of peaches, and the saving to the growers that year was over \$200,000.

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Vindictive people have the glorious breadth of a line; they are ardently anxious to deliver thrust for thrust, but are complacently oblivious of returning good for good.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY

Information of Interest to Workmen in All Branches and Trades.

The Old Santa Fe Trail.
It wound through strange scarred hills, down canyons lone
Where wild things screamed, with winds for company;
Its mile-stones were the bones of pioneers,
Bronzed, haggard men, often with thirst a-moan,
Lashed on their beasts of burden toward the sea;
An old quest it was of older years,
For fabled gardens or for good, red gold,
The trail men strove in iron days of old.

To-day the steam-god thunders through the vast,
While dominant Saxons from the hurrying trains
Smile at the aliens, Mexic, Indian,
Who offer wares, keen-colored, like their past;
Dread dramas of immitigable plains
Rebuke the softness of the modern man;
No menace, now, the desert's mood of sand;
Still westward lies a green and golden land.

For, at the magic touch of water, blooms
The wilderness, and where of yore the
To-day the tollers into dateless tombs,
Toll brightsome fruits to feed a mighty folk.
—Richard Burton in February Century.

Krupp and Essen.
"The old lady," Herr Krupp's mother, managed the small business affairs, while Alfred stepped into the shop, rolled up his sleeves, worked all day with his arms, and then until midnight with his brain, says the Outlook. They lived in a small cottage, which is still standing in the factory, and which he did not exchange for a better home until long after his marriage. I now quote Mr. Krupp's own words uttered on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the factory: "From my 14th year I had the care of a family father during the day, added to hard work at the factory, and at night had to study how to overcome the difficulties in the way; during this period I lived on potatoes, bread and coffee, and scant portions of meat, and toiled until late in the night; for twenty-five years I struggled thus, until conditions grew a little easier. My last remembrance of that period is the growing danger of total ruin, and my endurance, suffering and hard labor to avert the calamity; and I say all this for the encouragement of young men who have nothing, are nothing, and want to get something and be somebody."

In 1832 the factory gave employment to only ten men; at the time of Mr. Krupp's death over 40,000 men were employed in and about Essen, in the factory, and the adjoining mines.

Child Labor in the South.
Owners of cotton mills in Georgia have taken steps toward the restriction of child labor, reports the Magazine of Social Service. They have put into effect an agreement that no child under 12 years of age, excepting children of widowed mothers, or physically disabled parents without other means of support, shall be allowed to work in mills, unless a certificate is shown of school attendance for four months in the year. It is also agreed that no child under 10 years of age shall be allowed to work in mills either day or night. The following paragraph, added to the general agreement on child labor, was posted in the Lindale branch of the Massachusetts mills, near Rome, Ga.: "The Massachusetts mills in Georgia have built and equipped a first-class school in which every child in the village can be educated without one cent of expense to the child's family, and although we cannot compel the attendance of children of school age, it is earnestly requested by the management of this company that every such child shall attend."

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The lease to the property will be drawn up in such a manner that the unions will have no interference from outsiders. In other words, the building will practically be their own for as many years as the lease runs.

Expensive Riding.
The most expensive season tickets in the world, perhaps, are those issued by the Congo Railway Co. The first-class single fare for a journey of about 250 miles is \$100. Lately this company has issued season tickets available for one year at the following rates: For four return journeys, \$175; for eight return journeys, \$365; and for twelve return journeys, \$585. Naturally the issue of these tickets is very limited, so far only four having been delivered, but application for a fifth has been made. They are not printed, but written out on a piece of cardboard, four inches by six inches, folded in two; on one side, the date and name of holder are inscribed and the other is divided into squares, where the beginning and end of each journey is filled in by the station masters at the time it is performed.

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Among those whose daily wage was fixed at 32 1-3 cents by order of the general court of Massachusetts in 1630. The colonial bricklayer had done little up to that time but build fireplaces. After the fire in Boston on March 16, 1631, the governor ordered that no more wooden chimneys should be built, and from that order the bricklayers experienced a boom. Ten thousand brick had been imported from England to Massa-

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